

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862

THE NORTHERN PARTIES IN GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.—We rejoice at the bold position of Gen. Hunter's proclamation by not only the entire Anti-slavery press of the North but nearly the entire Republican press.

The fact indicates, what we have now failed to suspect, that the great body of Northern people are sound at heart, and, at least when brought face to face with the attempt, will sanction no palpable invasion of the rights of the states by the general government or its agents. The President's disclaimer of Gen. Hunter's proclamation is manifestly in accordance with the views and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North. They disapprove the General's proclamation openly and heartily. They condemn the General himself as an usurper and an ass.

Herrin is a thousand lesson—a lesson of warning to the rash ministers of abolition, of encouragement to the President, and of hope and inspiration to the loyal men of the South. We trust that all concerned will lay the lesson to heart.

IMPORTANT ELECTIONS TO DAY.—To-day an election takes place throughout Virginia, where a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General are to be chosen, and county officers in all the counties. Gov. Pierpoint, Lieut. Gov. Polley, and Attorney General Wheat are candidates for re-election, without opposition, they having been selected for these offices by the people's delegates in the June convention and given ample satisfaction. The Legislature of Virginia, which has been in session at Wheeling, adjourned last week, and the Legislature says its next meeting will be in Richmond, and that before many weeks, when Gen. Lee's army will occupy the capital, the rebels from Lee's army will have captured John L. Helm. The new Constitution will then be ratified and the reign of treason be ended in the Old Dominion.

In accordance with the laws of Tennessee, the people of that State to-day will vote for Judges of the Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery Courts, and also for Supreme Judges—whence vacancies exist. The gentlemen selected will be staunch Union men, who will apply to Gov. Johnson for their commissions, and not to John Harris, and will be ready and willing to take the oath to support the Constitution and the Government of the United States. The Nashville Union, which speaks the sentiments of Gov. Johnson, assure all enemies of the Union that it is still safe for them to base any hopes upon this election, and that under no state of case will any efforts be spared to turn the scale to the Confederacy. The Legislature of the State, whose sympathies are with the South, and who sympathize with the rebellion, are to meet again at Nashville, and will be re-elected.

A. M. Brown, another trial is a most insidious and covert rebel, and has done more to incite to rebellion than any one else, except perhaps one other high functionary of that country. This Brown is a hooligan, especially a local man, who had charge of the station at Murfreesboro, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but he changed his principles by entering into an agreement with his uncle to trade as partners in contraband goods, after the road was blockaded by order of the Treasury Department. The nephew has since been incarcerated in the Manassas jail for his overt acts of treason, when, in justice, the uncle should have been there in his stead or with him. This high-spirited青年 is expected for the clerkship by that old Southern scoundrel, A. S. Haynes, of the Southern Haynes, who has been treated with so many indignities and so much meanness by the rebels that last fall he was compelled to fly from his home to save his life.

The Hon. Edward Stanly has received his commission as Military Governor of North Carolina, and is to go to the post office for his new State. The Andrew Johnson is doing to Tennessee, Mr. Stanley's letter, on leaving California, is a production which will catch the hearts of the people of the old North State. He says he goes on a mission of love to a people which declared, in 1775, out of love for the Union, "that the cause of Boston was the cause of all." That Massachusetts, to use Mr. Stanley's words, "knew no sectional prejudices in leading way to national independence." Mr. S. says of his fellow North Carolinians:

"They have always had reason, always been devoted to the Union, and never failed to make good their record. They have made themselves, by their fidelity, the rock of our nation, and I am sure that every man who has had the pleasure of their acquaintance, and their friendship, will exert their franchises unwed by any power, save that which protects the Constitution from intrusions and the Government from treacherous attacks. The restoration of law and order, and the blessings of a halibut-harpoon uncontrolled by terrorism or unfeignedly by fawning favor, is the blessed result which has followed the patriotic action of the people of Virginia and the wise moderation, foreign, and friends of Gen. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee."

A correspondent, whose communication under the signature of "A Critic," we published elsewhere in the Journal of to-day, to whom we several interrogatories, which he requested us to answer. We very cheerfully comply with his request.

To our correspondent's first interrogatory, we answer emphatically No. The notion that men have a right derived from the government to work in league with a conspiracy to overthrow the government is monstrous absurdity. It would, if it could be established, give the power of preservation, and make treason a political crime.

We answer our correspondent's second interrogatory also in the negative. The contravention of the state in the interests of a conspiracy against the government is less criminal and may be more injurious than the more advanced conspiracy on the stormy banks.

Both alike are offenses against the peace and safety of the Commonwealth and the Republic.

Our correspondent's third interrogatory we likewise answer negatively. No organization plainly in the interest of this gigantic conspiracy against the government can be justly permitted here under whatever guise. The rank organization of such an organization as a simple political party would not only be a weakness but a crime. To prohibit the discussion of treason on the stump, and arrest the propagation of treason by canvassing or to plot treason in committee or any other mode, is premeditated always that the offense is palpable, to proceed simply in the meanest way in the case of violators of the law; namely, leaving the cases to the notice of the nearest proper authorities, and commit the case to them. We know that the proper authorities in such cases are resolved to do their duty, with moderation and discretion, indeed, but vigorously and thoroughly. In their purity and ability our loyal citizens may safely confide.

It is not to be supposed that in those respects we have forgotten the formal assurance of the General Assembly in September last that "no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions." We remember this however, as does every one else, and we do not consider it necessary to repeat it.

Our correspondent's fourth interrogatory we answer also in the negative. The contravention of the state in the interests of a conspiracy against the government is less criminal and may be more injurious than the more advanced conspiracy on the stormy banks.

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Our correspondent's fifth interrogatory we answer also in the negative. The contravention of the state in the interests of a conspiracy against the government is less criminal and may be more injurious than the more advanced conspiracy on the stormy banks.

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Our correspondent's sixth interrogatory we answer also in the negative. As we previously have, if they could, penetrate the loyal portions of the country and take possession of every kind of property they could carry off. What a contrast there is between the conduct of the rebel armies and that of the armies of the Union.

The rebels among us are clamoring for the guarantees of the Union and the Constitution. That's all very well, but don't they tell us in every other place that there is no Union and no Constitution?

No cup of coffee was ever better settled than the rebellion will be when Gen. Hardee shall have struck it one grand blow.

It is to be seen, an important election will be held in Kentucky to-morrow. The civil and military, and the whole nation, will be placed in an atmosphere of suspense. We rejoice at the bold position of Gen. Hunter's proclamation by not only the entire Anti-slavery press of the North but nearly the entire Republican press.

The fact indicates, what we have now failed to suspect, that the great body of Northern people are sound at heart, and, at least when brought face to face with the attempt, will sanction no palpable invasion of the rights of the states by the general government or its agents. The President's disclaimer of Gen. Hunter's proclamation is manifestly in accordance with the views and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North. They disapprove the General's proclamation openly and heartily. They condemn the General himself as an usurper and an ass.

Herrin is a thousand lesson—a lesson of warning to the rash ministers of abolition, of encouragement to the President, and of hope and inspiration to the loyal men of the South. We trust that all concerned will lay the lesson to heart.

We trust that our Government will soon iron steamer that will mind canon-balls as little as Raleigh's Giant Pantagruel did, who, after a great battle, comed them out of his coat.

G. McClellan says that he will drive the rebels to the wall. But can he drive them to the ditch?—that last one?

The rebels should not be allowed to destroy their anger. But let them "crush" it if they choose.

G. McClellan has done what nobody was ever able to do before—altered some very noisy members of Congress.

The rebellion, like a huge tree, was many years in attaining its growth, but it has been chopped down and will die suddenly.

The rebel cities and towns are falling like ripe fruits.

An Extraordinary Union Convoy.—We have the gratifying account of the results of Capt. Dix's visit to Owen, and the surrounding country. He left this town on Friday last with a detachment of forty Illinois Guard cavalrymen, and entered Owensville very unexpectedly to the rebels of this vicinity on Saturday afternoon. He arrested five or six of the leading rebels of Owen, W. T. Moore, Capt. Clegg, Capt. Clegg, Capt. Clegg's wife, Mrs. Clegg, and Harry Clegg, and released them. These men had no troops to defend them, but they were of course held in custody.

The rebels are to be held in custody until a trial can be had for the rebels of the Southern Confederacy, who are the ones belonging to the State, and who are rebels from Breckinridge's command at Mudville's Hill, by the State Guard, knowing them to have been stolen, and he has been forced to return the coat to the owner.

He remained at Bowling Green until about a month since, where, according to his own acknowledgement, he acted as a Secretary to Gen. Beckley. Since his return he has had the effrontery to proclaim himself as a candidate for Town Clerk in Elizabethtown, and came with an escort, who is a member of the General Assembly, to the polls.

William Shavers, also of Elizabethtown, and Sheriff, of Hardin county, went off on the same raid with Gunter, and remained at Bowling Green about three months, when he returned to seek the coat. He has been forced to assert, on various occasions, that he knew at the time of his capture that he was not a traitor to the Union, and that he was not a member of the Southern Confederacy, who are the ones belonging to the State, and who are rebels from Breckinridge's command at Mudville's Hill, by the State Guard, knowing them to have been stolen, and he has been forced to return the coat to the owner.

In this extremely vain, false, and impudent effort to vindicate his honor in the eyes of the public, he has done more to discredit the Southern Confederacy than any one else, except perhaps one other high functionary of that country.

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